

wise Providence for the purpose of resuscitating worn out and exhausted soil. But to the islands; the first in order is Possession, a barren waste of sand, its arid surface strewn with the bones of seal, and presenting every appearance of having been lately visited for the purpose of procuring Guano; the next in order are the Islands of Shark, Seal, and Penguin, in Angra, Pequena Bay—at the former of which we saw some six British vessels loading; the article, however, was impure, being obtained in the chasms and fissures of rocks, consequently not decomposed.

We next proceeded to Ichaboe—here a scene met our view for which we were perfectly unprepared; a large fleet of English shipping, 36 in number, of the largest class, clustering about a mound of earth, insulated in its position, barren on its surface, but teeming with this new substance, guano, in all its purity. The appearance of the island is similar to a tea cup inverted, as to natural position. The forest of masts would incline the stranger to suppose that he was wending his way to a thriving commercial sea-port; but the eye wanders in vain for the cheerful, quiet abode of man. Desolation bounds the prospect on one side, and the vast expanse of ocean on the other; one centre of all this attraction, the island of Ichaboe. It presents the appearance of a huge fortress, with all its ramparts and abutments—each party as they work in leaving their wall perpendicular; and so hard is the substance, it is necessary to use not only the pickaxe, but the beetle and wedge. Through the sides of the pits, as they are termed, the remains of both seal and fowl are protruding, and the writer of this article has taken penguin eggs, in a perfect state of preservation, 70 feet from the surface. Upon our arrival here, a stranger, the first unfolding the stars and stripes, some difficulty occurred in loading—this however, was speedily remedied, and we started homeward bound, via West Indies, as per advice of Consul at the Cape of Good Hope to ascertain the consumption of it among the Islands, and it was ascertained that the planters were using it extensively. American vessels, however, are not allowed to land in either the English or French West Indies, but planters can readily be found who will charter a vessel and follow her to a Danish port and there receive her cargo at a high price. The fact is that John Bull has caught Brother Jonathan napping, for the last year in this new article of traffic—and in one year's time the pure article of traffic will be exhausted. Written documents can be found, by enquiring of L. Whitney, at the Globe Hotel, which will satisfy the most sceptical.

The following extract from a speech of Mr. WEBSTER, in June last, will explain a point in regard to English Exchange, which is very imperfectly understood here:—

"To an accurate understanding of the subject, however, it is necessary to bear in mind that the nominal exchange between the United States and England does not correspond with the real commercial exchange; by reason of the difference which the laws of the two countries have established in regard to the value of gold, and of the incorrect estimate, usually made here, in the business of exchange, of the value of the pound sterling. In exchange the pound sterling is received at \$1.44; its real value may be put at \$4.30, and so the laws of Congress regard it. This difference amounts to 8 per cent. So that when a bill of exchange is bought in New York, payable in London, in sterling money, if the premium given for it do not exceed 8 per cent., it is really purchased at about par; and in this state of exchanges, there is no danger of the export of specie."

The speculation which excites most interest at Stockholm, at present, is that of sending out furniture, and even ready-made houses, to the British colonies in Australia, in anticipation that the British government will extensively encourage emigration.—Cargoes of that description, for several large vessels, are now in preparation, Sweden having great advantages in preparing these articles of good materials, and at a comparatively moderate expense. These wooden houses can be delivered at Australia, at from £30 to £90 sterling each, by which the merchant will gain from 50 to 75 per cent. Those of £90, (one of which I have seen,) contain one sitting-room, 21 feet by 10; three bed-rooms, a kitchen, pantry and hall, all one floor, (of wood,) having glass windows in the English style. The area, occupied by this house, will be about 70 square yards. It is very comfortably and substantially fitted with deal floors, and every convenience for fire and cooking included.—A ship can carry out about 60 of these houses, so that her cargo, exclusive of other

furniture, would be in value about £3,500 sterling.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

[A cargo of these houses would find, we presume, a ready market here, if built with reference to our warm climate.]

PINS.—The progress made in the United States, in the manufacture of this article of universal use, within a few years, is truly astonishing. A manufactory, near Derby, Connecticut, has a contrivance for sticking pins in paper which is quite marvellous. It takes, in England, sixty females to stick in one day, by sunlight, ninety packs, consisting of 302 160 pins. The same operation is performed here, in the same time, by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them, a gallon at a time, into a hopper, from whence they come out all neatly arranged upon their several papers. The mechanism, by which the labour of fifty-nine persons is daily saved, yet remains a mystery to all but the inventor; and no person, but the single woman who attends to it, is upon any pretext whatever, allowed to enter the room where it operates.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

LEATHER.—The improvement in the manufacture and making up this article, has also greatly reduced the price of shoes. By further inventions to render leather waterproof, likewise, much has been done to protect the health, and promote economy. "Those who have not turned their attention to this subject, may be surprised to learn that leather, made waterproof in the best manner, will last at least one-third longer than other kinds." Allowing, therefore, \$3 per head for each person in the United States, for shoes, the cost of the whole article in the country would be \$50,000,000, one-third of which, sold, would be over \$16,000,000.—*Id.*

HOOKS AND EYES.—is another illustration of the progress of inventive industry. Thirty years ago, the price was \$1.50 per gross; now, the same quantity may be purchased, from fifteen to twenty cents. At one establishment in New Britain, Connecticut, 30,000 to 100,000 pairs per day are made and plated, by a galvanic battery, on the cold silver process. The value of this article, consumed annually in the United States, is estimated at \$750,000.—*Id.*

SUGAR.—By a process of sugar-making, invented by Professor Mapes, at the sugar-works of Messrs. Tyler and Mapes, 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of sugar are manufactured per day, from common West India molasses, and generally of a quality superior to that made from the cane in Louisiana. Molasses, which has become sour, is often used for this purpose with good effect.—*Id.*

A PARAGRAPH OF COMMERCE.—(Translated from the German of Frederika Bremer.) Long life to commerce! My soul expands at the sight of its life. What has not commerce done from the beginning of the world for the embellishment of life, or promoting the friendly intercourse of countries and people, for the refinement of manners! It has always given me the most heartfelt delight, that the wisest and most humane of the lawgivers of antiquity (Solon) was a merchant. "By trade," says one of his biographers, "by wisdom, and music, was his soul fashioned. Long life to commerce, what lives not through it?" What is all fresh life, all movement, in reality, but trade, exchange, gift for gift! In love, in friendship, in the great life of the people, in the quiet family circle, everywhere where I see happiness and prosperity, see I also trade. Nay, what is the whole earth, if not a colony from the mother country of heaven, and whose well-being and happy condition depend upon free export and import! The simile might be still further carried out; yet, thou good Giver above, pardon us that we have ventured upon it!

"Pa," said a little fellow the other day, was not Job an editor?"

"Why, my son?"

"Because the Bible informs us that he was a man of sorrow all the days of his life."

THE DOCTOR AND THE ATTORNEY.—As an attorney and a physician were sitting together in a public house, the doctor began to reproach the attorney with the number of strange words which the law indulges in viz: "habeas corpus," "fieri facias," etc., and amongst others, asked what was meant by the words "docking an entail." Why, doctor," replied the attorney "it is doing what you will not do with your patients—it is suffering a recovery."

"You may talk of the bonds of affection, the ties of friendship, and all that," says Krantz, "but I know of no stronger attachment than that which a sheriff entertains for a poor debtor who can't fork up."

"For ourselves we believe that the interests of humanity and social progress are fully as likely to be promoted by siding with the public authorities in the legal discharge of their legal functions, as with those who resist them. It is not the part of good citizens to take it for granted that the government is always in the wrong, and that they who resist are always in the right. As a general rule, the interests of social and individual progress and well being require us to sustain the constituted authorities."—*From a late No. of O. J. Brownson's Quarterly Review.*

[Lord Brougham calls Brownson the most profound thinker of the age.]

PROGRESS OF QUARRELS.—The first germs of the majority of the disunions of mankind are generally sown by misconception, wrong interpretations of conduct—hazarded, very possibly, at moments of ill humour—and the whisperings and suggestions of suspicion, aroused, perhaps, without any cause. The mutual coldness often turns, at first, upon paltry trifles; this feeling is then strengthened by absurd reports and statements; the effects of accident augment the evil. At last the false pride of neither party will give way; each must first see the other humbled; and thus, those perhaps who were completely adapted to mutually esteem and treasure each other, and possessed the means of rendering to one another essential services, part from each other's company in aversion. And does a mere trifle—for everything temporal and earthly is such—merit being the cause for rendering mutually our lives so bitter in every way? [Every reader can put this question to himself.]—*From "Hours of Meditation," by Zschokke, a German writer.*

TREATMENT OF OTHERS.—"In age, in infancy, from other's aid is all our hope." This is the remark of a famous writer, and it may be added, "as we treat others, so generally will we be treated in return."—We are apt to love those who love us, and hate those who ill-treat and despitely use us. For our own sakes, then, we should exercise courtesy and kindness to those around us, and whom we meet with in our daily walks in life, always remembering, if only in a selfish view; that it may be in the power even of the mouse, at some time or other, to be of service even to the lion. We should, therefore, hold no person in contempt. In our apprehension of character, too, and of those entitled to our familiar regard, we should endeavor to study the actions and the heart, rather than be governed and influenced by the mere surface. All cannot be beautiful, but all can be good, and all can cultivate those virtues and graces which render life happy. The pleasant smile, impelled by the known friendly heart, is always welcome, no matter as to the peculiar formation of the lips that wear on it, or the face that beams with its pleasantness.



1845.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

April 12—Am. whale-ship Splendid, Smith, Edgartown 17 1-2 months; 400 sperm 1600 whale—[off and on, sailed same day.]

April 14—Am. whale-ship Chariot, Luce, Warren, R. I. 10 months; 180 sperm, 650 whale. [At anchor outside.]

April 16—Am. whale-ship Harriet, Darfee, 8 months; 75 sperm, 75 whale, 500 lbs. bone. [Off and on—last from Maui.]

[In our last paper we reported the Am. whale-ship "Montezuma, Towler," as having arrived; it should have been—"Moctezuma, Tower."]

SAILED.

April 14—Am. whale-ship Phocion, Butler; to cruise. Bremen whale-ship Joseph Hayden, Parker; to cruise.

April 17—Am. whale-ships Jane, Eddy; William Tell, Glover; cruise. Fr. whale-ship J. Cockerel, Renouf; cruise.

April 18—Am. whale-ship Margaret Scott, Price, New Bedford; Hamburg whale-ship Hanscat, Serand; to cruise.

HILO, April 9.—We have had in port 14 ships, this season. We have in port at this time—Ships Henry, Brown, Nantucket 9 months; 300 sperm; Mary, Pitman, Nantucket 18 months; 650 sperm; Boy, Barton, Warren 16 months; 400 sperm; Iris, Spooner, New Bedford 16 months; 750 sperm; Alexander Coffin, New Bedford 5 months; 50 sperm. [The Alexander Coffin lost a boat-steerer, this morning; he went over the falls, and was drowned. His name was Howard; belonged to New York.]

SHIPWRECK.—Sch. Hawaii, owned by Messrs. Miles & McLane, and valued at \$1500, has gone ashore on Maui, ten miles from Lahaina, and become a total wreck.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN:—

HONOLULU, OAHU, April 16, 1845.

Sir,—I take this opportunity of informing you, that on the 9th instant, in the vicinity of Kawaihae Bay, Hawaii, I saw a boat, apparently belonging to a vessel, coming towards me, and on close examination discovered that she belonged to the Panama whaler. It appears that the six men on board her, had left the ship clandestinely, and without any thing to subsist upon. I received them on board in an exhausted state. They had been two days without food or water. After a little attention they recovered, and I ultimately conveyed them to Lahaina, and delivered them together with the boat, in charge of the American Consul.

Yours, &c. THOS. LINDSEY,
Master Brig Clementine.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the unexpired Lease of a certain piece of Land in Honolulu, with buildings and appurtenances, the property of John Robinson, which I have levied on pursuant to an execution issued at the Court of Honolulu. Terms on the day of sale.
R. BOYD, High Sheriff.

Honolulu, April 15, 1845.

For Sale.

AT the Store on Mr. French's premises, the following Goods, ex Hannah, from China:—

Old Manila Copper; Pepper; Manila Cordage; Manila Hats; White and painted feather Fans; Blue Lights and other Fireworks; Col'd Sarsnetts and Synehews; do. Levantines; do. Sarsnet Hdkfs.; Blk Silk Hdkfs.; Scarfs and Bandas (sashes); China Matting; Manila Cheroots. 4w apr 19

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing and known as HALSTEAD & HOYT, is this day dissolved. All debts, dues and demands, contracted for the benefit and use of the above concern up to this date, will be settled by JOHN J. HALSTEAD. All persons indebted to the above concern, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
JOHN J. HALSTEAD.

Lahaina, Maui, April 1, 1845.

WRIGHT & FIELD,

PAINTERS, GLAZERS & GLAZIERS.
Will execute with neatness and despatch, HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP, COACH & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
Honolulu, April 12. tf

C. W. VINCENT,

HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER.
HAS on hand, for sale—6000 feet clear No. 1 1 inch pine Plank; 12,000 feet No. 2, 1 inch; 1000 Lights of Sashes (ass'd); 30 pairs of Blinds do.; 30 pannelled Doors do.; 12 Door Frames do.; 20 Window do. do.
BUILDING and JOBBING on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.
Honolulu, November 2, 1844. tf

Notice to Subscribers.

THOSE who intend discontinuing their subscriptions to the Polynesian for volume 2, commencing May 24th proximo, will oblige us by signifying their intention previous to that date. To save trouble to both parties, those not heard from on or before the issuing the last No. of the present vol., will be considered as subscribers for the ensuing year, and their papers forwarded as usual.
Polynesian Office, March 29. 7w

Compositors Wanted.

GOOD COMPOSITORS can find constant employment at this office. Extra pay allowed for night work. F8

Salted Beef.

50 BBLs. superior Hawaii Salt Beef; 2000 lbs. Tallow; 600 lbs. Suet; for sale by the Receivers of the Estates of French & Greenway.
Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1844. tf

Horse for Sale.

FOR SALE.—A good saddle HORSE, suitable for a lady or gentleman—has been rode by both. A superior English SADDLE, saddle cloth, and bridle, and accoutrements, can go with him, if desired. Apply at this office. (coplf) f8

Important Correspondence.

TO be had at this Office, (price 50 cents,) copies of the "Correspondence between H. H. M. Secretary of State and the United States' Commissioner, in the case of John Wiley, an American citizen." Government Press, Honolulu. n9

Registry of Vessels.

OFFICIAL Report on the Registry of Vessels in the Hawaiian Islands. Printed by order of Government. Honolulu, 1844. Just issued, and for sale at this office. Price, 25 cents. n16

Just Published.

OFFICIAL REPORT on the existing HARBOR LAWS. Gov't press. Price 25c. m8

CANTON HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the premises formerly known as the "Warren Hotel," begs to assure the public that he has spared no expense in fitting up the same for the comfort and convenience of residents and visitors, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

BILLIARD ROOM and newly fitted **BOWLING ALLEYS** attached to the premises. The services of superior Chinese Cooks and Waiters have been secured.

Residents may have their meals sent to their homes, or pic-nic parties provided for at the shortest notice.

BREAD and PASTRY made at the establishment, constantly on hand, and will be supplied in any required quantity.
HUNGWA.
Aug 24. tf